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same structure, in equal definiteness and perfection, as the larger castes. Allusion was also made to the ravages of these destructive insects, and some of the modes for exterminating them were explained.

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FEBRUARY 18.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty persons present.

A paper entitled "On the Structure of the Chimpanzee," by H. C. Chapman, M. D., was presented for publication.

*On Bothriocephalus latus*.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited specimens of a tape worm, which had been submitted to him for determination by Dr. John T. Walker. The specimens consist of about a dozen portions of what appear to have been four or five individuals, all of them unfortunately without the head. They were discharged by a man, aged 28 years, formerly a farmer, a native of Sweden, who came to this country about three months since. At irregular intervals during the last five years the patient passed fragments, of a few inches, of the worm. According to Dr. Walker, the collective measurements of the specimens presented he had estimated to be upwards of 100 feet. In their contracted condition, as preserved in alcohol, none of the mature segments measured over 4 mm. in length by 10 mm. in breadth. These are quite characteristic of *Bothriocephalus latus*. The egg pouches of the uterus centrally situated are rendered distinct from the ripe eggs which give to them a chocolate-brown appearance. The genital apertures are in the median line, nearer the anterior border of the segments. In *Tænia*, the genital apertures are at the lateral margin of the segments.

The specimens were regarded as of special interest from the circumstance that they were the first of the *Bothriocephalus latus*, that Prof. L. had had the opportunity of seeing from a person living in our country.

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FEBRUARY 25.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-seven persons present.

*Asphaltum and Amber from Vincenttown, N. J.*—Mr. E. GOLD-SMITH remarked that he had received from Col. T. M. Bryan a specimen of asphaltum, a mass of which, weighing about a hundred pounds, had been found in the ash marl, a layer above the green sand proper, about 16 feet from the surface, in the neigh-